

READ THIS STORY TODAY--THEN SEE IT IN MOVING PICTURES

YOU may see this story acted in moving pictures this afternoon or evening or any afternoon or evening within the next two weeks. Cut it out and save it. It will be shown at your neighborhood theater sooner or later. By special arrangement with the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, which represents the ten foremost American film-producing companies, The Washington Herald now offers its readers the unique opportunity of reading every morning a complete story which will be released throughout the United States

in moving picture form on the same day. See the play today if you can. If you cannot, see it later. Frequent announcements will keep you posted as to where to go. These stories, which appear only in The Herald, comprise the best of the picture plays produced in America. They are not hastily prepared outlines, but finished works of fiction, prepared in collaboration with the scenario writers before the picture plays are released, and are well worth reading, whether you see the pictures or not.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE

"Spy!" gasped the girl. For a moment she was stung by the realization that the soldier whom she had given her heart was a spy, a miserable, cowardly spy. Then the slender figure tensed, and she listened eagerly, trembling. A few hours ago her brother had denounced Francis Ford as a spy in the pay of the Tories, and she had laughingly denied the accusation as malicious slander. Her love had blinded her; now she could no longer doubt.

Her mind reeled dizzily as she caught the import of the whispered conversation between Francis Ford and the Hessians. She had been a fool, an idiot, to be deceived by the glib tongue of a spy, she thought hotly. She, daughter of a minuteman who had met a glorious death at Lexington, had been deceived by pretty phrases and made the simple-minded tool of a traitor!

She sought to bridge her fury as she stepped into the glistering snow. About her was the little town of Valley Forge, with its streets and squares, its houses and its churches, all of which had sprung up under the direction of the great commander. She groaned under a sensation of utter fortification. The inn wedged between the hills and the Hessians. Her uncle, who conducted it, was a Tory sympathizer. She needed assistance if she was to foil the murderous intrigue of the Hessians and the man who had been her lover, and there was no one to whom she could confide her secret except her brother, and her brother lay sagged and bound in one of the Hessian log huts.

She quivered with hot indignation when she remembered how she had been fooled. The Hessians, thinking the time propitious, had been planning to attack the Continentals at Valley Forge. Disguising herself as a crippled boy, she had obtained possession of the written plan of procedure, and the simpleton she had been—she had handed the document to Francis and requested him to carry it to Washington. Francis, of course, had taken advantage of her simplicity and imparted to the Hessians the information that Washington would spend the night at the inn.

She determined to punish the treachery and avenge herself. Her rapidly working mind formulated and discarded one plan after another as she trudged through the snow toward the inn. In a few hours the great commander would arrive and fall into the trap set for her, and the rebel cause would be bereft of its leader. Betty had overheard the whole dastardly plan hatched by Francis Ford and the Hessians. Washington, unaware that the inn was filled with Hessians, was to be conducted to a room there, and in the night a messenger would come to inform the rebellion and the career of its leader. She shuddered nervously, and then a daring idea flashed through her mind. She felt no fear; the discovery that her sweet-heart had been unworthy of her had dulled her emotions.

There was a weird silence about the inn as she entered. Her uncle regarded her suspiciously, and Betty surmised he had been told of the role she had enacted. Seated before a table he was gulping down vast quantities of ale.

"Better go to bed, child," he said, and the tone was so paternalistic that she was general in coming, and it would be better you were not seen."

"Good night, uncle," she murmured obediently. As she ascended a creaking staircase and walked down a dark hallway she heard soft whisperings that told her the inn was astir with sinister plots. But having reached her room she made no preparations for sleep. She turned the key from a drawer, tested its edge against the palm of her hand, and slipped out by a rear exit.

It was a moonlight night and the un-couth, cabins reeked with dark specters against the mantle of white. She noticed with satisfaction that there were few people abroad; that circumstance and the very boldness of her scheme would assist her. Stealing down along the shadows cast by the trees she reached a hut in the outskirts of the village. She stopped and listened, her heart beating wildly. A sentry stationed at the door greeted her pleasantly; he had often seen the pretty niece of the inn-keeper. Again creeping into the shadows she reached the



BETTY.

rear of the hut by a circuitous route, looped a shutter with her knife, drew it aside and tumbled into the room.

She rose and groped along the wall. "Harry!" she whispered.

A muffled groan responded. She stepped in and found the man who had been her lover, and there was no one to whom she could confide her secret except her brother, and her brother lay sagged and bound in one of the Hessian log huts.

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into the bed. Slowly a numbing terror seized her, but she conquered it by sheer force of will. Life held so little for her now that the greatest happiness it could offer had been torn from her. There remained but one thing—and she would meet it bravely.

She started at every creak and groan that issued from the crevices of the cabin as the wind whined through it. She remembered the minuteman, who had given his life at Lexington, and she remembered the great host of others who had sacrificed.

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BURLESON EXPLAINS DEFICIT.

Expense So Far This Year Less Than in 1912, He Says.

The attention of Postmaster General Burleson yesterday was called to the published statement that the audited expenditures of the postal service for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, exceeded the audited revenues by \$2,725,415.44.

"That is true," said the Postmaster General, "but it should also be stated that the deficiency for that quarter is \$1,312,707.72 less than the deficiency for the corresponding quarter for 1912."

"The first quarter of any fiscal year is always a 'lean quarter' in so far as postal revenues are concerned, whereas the expenditures are evenly distributed among the four quarters of the year. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the deficiency for the first quarter of the present fiscal year is so much less than last year and for a number of years past."

WOMEN'S WAGES CUT, CHARGES MISS LEUPP

Consumers' League Head Files Complaint Against Washington Terminal Company with I. C. C.

CLAIMS \$7,222 ANNUAL SAVING

Charges that the Washington Terminal Company, controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, had reduced from \$10.50 a week to \$7.50 a week the wages of forty-five women employed by the company in the yards of the Union Station here since the women's eight hour law went into effect were filed yesterday by Miss Leupp, president of the Consumers' League of the District. She charged that no additional cleaners, either men or women, had been added to the force since the law went into effect, and that as a result the public is traveling.

Miss Leupp made the following statements: "Forty-five women are employed in the yards as cleaners. Formerly these women worked ten hours a day, and seven days a week; when the new law went into effect last month, the schedule was changed in compliance therewith so that each woman should have one day off in seven and only eight hours of work each day; the rate of pay, I understand, which was fifteen cents an hour, remains the same."

"The reduction from 70 to 48 hours a week for forty-five women employed at 15 cents an hour in the course of the year amounts to a reduction on the payroll of \$7,222."

"The significance of the reduction to the general public lies in the fact that no more cleaners, either men or women, have been taken on to the payroll of the Washington Terminal Company in the capacity of cleaners."

"To indicate the importance of the reduction to the fact that to call attention to the fact that the Washington Terminal Company is extracting the widows' mite of \$7,222 a year, do not need an endorsement of five cent also from freight shippers."

"Where did she get her information?" asked Supt. A. M. Keppel of the Washington Terminal Company, in regard to Miss Leupp's statement.

"The fact is we have increased our day force by taking the four women we formerly had on at night and putting them on the day shift and substituting four extra men in their places. Temporarily, we are not washing the interiors in a sanitary condition."

"We have not changed the rate of pay to the women," said Mr. Keppel, but he admitted that the wage was less, because of the economic program of the company which necessitated the change in the amount of work done on the cars.

In the District Courts.

The National Capital Brewing Company yesterday filed a petition to appoint a receiver for Frederick H. Gever, who conducts a restaurant, saloon, and summer garden at 1244 Fourteenth street, Justice Stafford issued a rule requiring Gever to show cause April 2 why a receiver should not be appointed.

Edgar M. Shaw, a grocer at 825 Georgia avenue, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Attorney William M. Hallam was appointed referee.

Mabel Violet Creel yesterday was granted a limited divorce from John A. Creel. Justice Stafford granted Mrs. Creel \$5 weekly alimony.

A suit for maintenance was filed yesterday by Mary F. Hicks against Henry R. Hicks, the plaintiff alleging nonsupport.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company was named defendant in a suit filed yesterday by Walter Webb, who claims \$10,000 damages, alleging that December 18 last, while stepping off a car at C and Thirteenth streets northeast, he was seriously and permanently injured.

An order was signed by Justice Stafford yesterday authorizing H. Rosier Dulany, Edward J. Stellwagen, John W. Brainer, and William J. Platter receivers of the Thomas E. Wagman estate, to sell certain real estate property in this city to Harry L. Light, for \$24,900.

Etherd Alexander Brand, assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, filed a petition yesterday asking permission to change his name to Ralph Quintler, examiner in chancery and depositions on the issue will soon be taken.

Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins yesterday filed suit to collect \$15,983, the commuted value of a \$25,000 insurance policy on the life of her husband, Silston Hutchins, who died April 12, 1912. The answer of the defendant, the New York Life Insurance Company, offers no objection to the payment of the sum and the termination of the trust, which contemplates the payment of the whole \$25,000 in thirty installments of \$833.33 each. Justice Gould referred the case to Attorney Ralph Quintler, examiner in chancery and depositions on the issue will soon be taken.

sorter mused up and confused. "I-I saw a woodchuck's burrow." "What else?" "A dog." "What else?" "I-I had a tumble, and I saw and talked with a young man." "Lordy me! And he will call tomorrow?" "Of course not."

"Young lady, don't you try to fool me! There is a rattle-dazzle. You have hunted him down. You are to fall in love and be married and live in a four-story house with lace curtains even in the parlor."

"But you saw something? You look

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

March 31, 1864—Admiral D. D. Porter's Lighter Vessels in the Red River Expedition Were Being Brought Above the Rapids Near Alexandria, and the Army Under Gen. Banks Was Moving on Natchitoches—Gen. Steele's Arkansas Expedition.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today Admiral D. D. Porter's lighter vessels in the Red River expedition were being brought above the rapids near Alexandria, and the army under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was moving on Natchitoches, fifty-five miles up stream from that place.

An early delay caused by the non-arrival of Gen. Banks' forces at Alexandria from New Orleans at the time appointed for a junction between them and a detachment of 3,000 men sent from Gen. W. T. Sherman's army at Vicksburg, had resulted in a temporary halt to the expedition, but on March 27 a general forward movement had begun.

The military forces were accompanied by a fleet of ironclads under Admiral D. D. Porter. Porter planned to keep pace with the troops and to support them in the operations.

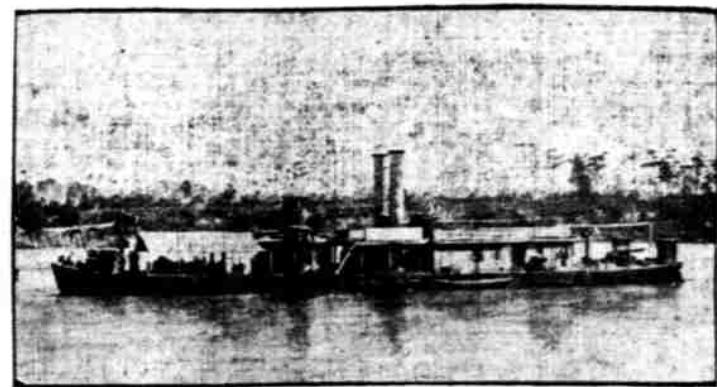
While these two co-operating forces were moving up the stream, a third Federal army, under Gen. Frederick Steele, in Arkansas, was marching southwest from Little Rock to join them on the upper reaches of the Red River.

"The object of the movements which thus engaged the attention of three of the leading Federal commanders of the West, was the possession of the Red River as a line of communication from the town of Shreveport, 180 miles

posited bank. A big rope was run across the river to a tree and made fast, and the machinery in the Ozark went to winding up on it, thinking to pull herself loose. Next, another rope was tied to the middle of the big one, and a tugboat began pulling on it, the Ozark all the time winding up the slack. The big rope, or hawser, as they call it, was finally pulled high enough so the tug could go under it, and then it went up stream as fast as the rope would let it, and then, with a full head of steam, came down under it, fetching up with a tremendous yank on the hawser which made the water fly from it in all directions.

"This was done several times, but the Ozark was still there. Then a tree was cut, and one end brought on board, the other resting against the bank. Tackles were rigged so that the tree was made to push. The tug gave one more pull, the Ozark came loose from the bank and seemed none the worse for the tugging she had had."

The vessels of Porter's fleet which finally gathered near Cottle Landing, thirteen miles upstream from Alexandria, were the Cricket, Eastport, Mound City, Chickadee, Carondelet, Pittsburg, Ozark,



THE U. S. S. IRONCLAD OZARK.

(From a war-time photo in the Navy Department collection.) The Ozark was one of the vessels caught in the dangerous snarl of the Red River rapids. It was finally brought off and drawn above the falls by ropes.

from its source. Although the contest seemingly was an overwhelmingly unequal one, for the forces under Banks, Porter, and Steele practically were opposed only by a small army under Gen. Richard Taylor, the tremendous difficulty of operating in a country of such character as that which bordered the Red River, partly neutralized the advantage which the Federals possessed in point of numbers.

Frequently they had encountered many difficulties in gaining a position from which they might strike an effective blow against the power of the Confederacy west of the Mississippi. The land through which the troops were forced to march was densely wooded, with few good roads and many streams, swamps, and bays, which required frequent bridging.

Not the least of the difficulties experienced in the advance was in getting Porter's ships up the Red River. The admiral had boasted that he could take his iron-clad gunboats "wherever the sand was damp." However, when his vessels reached Alexandria, he found that the task before him was a more difficult one than he had at first imagined.

Just above Alexandria and extending for miles, the river was a series of falls or rapids which ordinarily blocked the upper reaches of the stream to navigation, except by light-draft vessels. As a rule, however, the spring freshets raised the water of the river to a considerable height in the rapids so that from March to June, inclusive, they could be passed by heavier vessels.

Pulling Ships Up Stream.

Admiral Porter had supposed that there would be sufficient water in the river to carry his vessels above the falls, but for the first time in twenty years the Red River failed to make in usual rise. When the army moved from Alexandria to Natchitoches Porter found himself and his fleet unable to accompany it; but by March 28 the waters had reached a height which determined Porter to attempt a passage.

The first vessel to move was the iron-clad Eastport, the heaviest ship which was to succeed in getting above. Against the advice of those who knew the rapids, this vessel was sent into the "chute," but had made little progress when it grounded. For three days it remained immovable, blocking the way of the lighter vessels which might have run through with success. Finally, however, the Eastport literally was dragged up the stream and into deeper water. Ropes were carried ashore from her, and aided by the erratic rising of the stream which for a few moments at a time would give an extra inch or two of water, she was pulled from her place in the mud and the channel opened.

The next vessel to attempt the passage was the hospital boat Woodford, an ungainly craft belonging to Elliot's Marine Brigade. This vessel, which, like the Eastport, soon ran aground, was not so fortunate as the former, for in some unaccountable way it caught fire and was completely destroyed.

In the last days of March the waters of the Red River reached their highest mark, and thirteen of the naval vessels and about thirty army transports and supply ships succeeded in getting above the falls.

Ironclad in the Mud.

The difficulty of getting these heavy vessels through the rapids and the methods by which it finally was accomplished, is made plain by the writings of Lawrence Van Aistyne, a private in Banks' army. He noted in his diary for March 30:

"The ironclad Ozark got fast in the mud by going too close to the op-

Neerbo, Osage, Lexington, Fort Hindman, Louisville and Juliet.

The operations of Gen. Steele in Arkansas form a picturesque part of the campaign. He had under him less than 12,000 men, set his program called for a march overland from the Arkansas to the Red River, a distance of about 200 miles.

With 7,500 men he had moved from Little Rock on March 21, heading for Arkadelphia, on the Washita River, sixty miles southwest. The country through which these troops passed was a bare one. Forage had to be brought in from points over forty miles distant, and the food for the men was hoarded from the rear.

The roads were so bad that for miles they had to be cordoned off before the wagons could be moved. Pontons, necessary to bridge the Washita, were carried along with great difficulty and only the earnest work and cheery spirit of the newly recruited negro regiment made possible the rapid progress of the expeditionary force. These men, armed with picks, shovels and axes, instead of with rifles, laid the roads, put their shoulders to the wheels and pushed the wagons along in the wake of the troops.

From Arkadelphia the Federals reached the latter place on March 29. Gen. Steele expected to be joined at Arkadelphia by a force of 2,000 men, who under Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, had left Fort Smith, on the border of the Indian Territory, on March 2. It was 115 miles overland from Fort Smith to Arkadelphia, and when Gen. Steele halted there, Gen. Thayer and his men were struggling alone in a veritable wilderness. Their course was crossed by hundreds of streams, all swollen by the spring rains until fords were barely passable and even the small brooks a hindrance to travel. After a weary march across country Gen. Thayer was to join Gen. Steele later in the campaign, swelling the latter's force to 11,000 men, the largest it ever became in these operations.

From Arkadelphia Gen. Steele put his troops in motion toward Camden, forty miles down the river. Camden was the headquarters of the Confederate forces in Arkansas under Gen. Sterling Price, consisting only of some 4,000 cavalry, all the infantry in the department having been sent to reinforce Gen. "Dick" Taylor in Louisiana.

Thus the Federal forces engaged in the Red River campaign were slowly moving upon Shreveport. But Gen. "Dick" Taylor, Gen. Banks' chief opponent, whose army had now been increased by the arrival of the infantry from Gen. Price, was determined that the next move in the war game should be his; and he was preparing to give battle to the Federals under Gen. Banks when they should advance from Natchitoches.

Tomorrow: Banks at Natchitoches.

(Copyright, 1914.)

TO DINE Y. W. C. A. WORKER.

The South American Club of the Y. W. C. A. will give a reception and buffet supper in honor of Miss Mary L. Thomas on Friday, April 3 at 6:30 p. m. at Rauscher's. Miss Thomas is general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Buenos Aires, the only Y. W. C. A. in South America. Dr. Albert Hale, of the Pan-American Union, will speak on conditions in South America. Miss Thomas will tell of her work in Buenos Aires. Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge will sing.

Miss Thomas is the sister of Dr. Ada M. Thomas, of this city.

To the Woman Who Realizes She Needs Help

You are nervous. You have "crying spells." You are dejected. You don't sleep well. You have backache. You have lost ambition for your work. You are beginning to feel old and look old.

These symptoms, more than likely, are produced by some weakness, derangement or irregularity peculiar to the feminine organism.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

will aid you in regaining youthful health and strength—just as it has been doing for over forty years for women who have been in the same condition of health you now find yourself. It soothes and invigorates. It rebuilds and uplifts.

Your medicine dealer will supply you in tablet or liquid form, or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Easy to take.

SONG BOOK COUPON

Six of these clipped from The Daily Herald or three daily and one Sunday coupon entitle the bearer to a choice of either of the beautiful song books described below when accompanied by the expense amount set opposite the style selected, which covers the items of the cost of packing, express from the factory, checking, clerk hire, and other necessary expense items.

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD"—ILLUSTRATED

This big book contains songs of Home and Love; Patriotic, Sacred, and College songs; Operatic and National songs—SEVEN complete songs in 32 pages. Present SIX coupons to show you are a reader of this paper and

79c for the beautiful heavy English cloth binding. Same contents in paper binding, 40 cents. We strongly recommend the heavy cloth binding, as it is a book that will last forever.

MAIL ORDERS: Either book by parcel post, send 7c EXTRA for distances between 150 and 300 miles; 10c EXTRA for distances from 300 to 500 miles; for greater distances ask your postmaster amount required for 3 pounds.

Distributing points, THE HERALD SONG BOOK, on sale at the following places:

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| F. G. SMITH PIANO CO., 1211 St. N. W. | ROLAND WALLACE, 1225 9th St. N. W. |
| CHAS. M. STEIFF, PIANOS, 1008-1010 St. N. W. | ADAMS' NEWS DEPOT, Mt. Pleasant Branch, 27-28 14th N. W. |
| HOUSE & HERRMANN, 7th and I Sts. N. W. | W. B. HOLTZMAN, 1700 Pa. Ave. N. W. |
| ADAMS' NEWS DEPOT, 9th and G Sts. N. W. | E. J. ERVIN, 14th and Harvard Sts. |